

The Congressional Elections in North Carolina.

All our readers are, we presume, aware of the fact that the election of eight congressmen to represent the eight congressional districts of North Carolina, will take place on the first Thursday in August next. The term of service of the present congressional delegation will expire on the fourth of next month. In view of the near approach of the day of election, the subject naturally and properly gives to a measure of public attention, which will increase as the season advances and be rendered more than usually absorbing by the peculiar and interesting position of national affairs, especially in relation to matters nearly connected with the peace and safety of the Southern States, arising from the unparalleled increase and greatly heightened tone of aggression adopted by the abolition party at the North, in view of its vast accessions of strength in recent elections in that section of the Union, occurring simultaneously with the rapid development of a new party in the State which has advanced step for step with the triumphs of abolitionism, sweeping the same states which it has swept, and obtaining victories on the same fields and over the same opponent—the National Democratic party. Of the actual connection between the two movements we have only facts and results to guide us in forming an opinion, but these are decisive, if we admit the force of the scriptural axiom which says that "by their fruits ye shall know them." At any rate, the fact of a large abolition increase of power is, unfortunately, too true, and, as a consequence, the critical nature of the position in which the Southern States are placed, and the necessity for caution, and a careful regard to the standing and qualifications of the men sent to guard her interests and maintain her honor on the floor of Congress, who should not only be known and devoted friends of the South, but free from entangling alliances—secret embarrassing connections with movements of Northern growth, whereby their independent action, as Southern representatives, might be clogged or their efficiency destroyed.

We take it for granted, as a matter from which no good democrat will dissent, that in the ensuing election, as in all past political contests, the Democratic party of North Carolina will go into the struggle relying upon the strength of the great conservative principles which it has so often proclaimed to the world, and which have so often received the enthusiastic approval of the American people. In this sign it will conquer and in none other. In baring its broad breast to stem the torrent of issues and excitement, and to fight once more the battles of the constitution and of the principles of constitutional construction which have come down from the days of Jefferson, the party will give another evidence of its pure and unselfish devotion to principle, and show how far it stands above the mere temporary and not harmless excitement of the day. In refusing to join in any secret crusade against any classes of citizens upon grounds of exclusion not recognised in the constitution, it is simply defending a principle, and neither making itself the champion nor peculiar friend of any class or classes. It knows no classes nor class legislation, but goes for the amplest rights and privileges of all under the constitution. Neither foreigners nor Catholics, have any vote to be counted in North Carolina. There is not a single one of them, to our knowledge that either holds or seeks for office of any kind in the State, at least on the Democratic side. The only members of the Catholic denomination elevated to conspicuous position in North Carolina have attained that position through the votes of the opposite party. We allude to a gentleman whose name and reputation is an honor to his State—the late Judge Gaston, and another highly respectable and worthy gentleman, now on the bench of the Superior Court, Judge Manly. The whole vote of the classes alluded to—naturalized citizens and members of the Catholic church would not amount to four hundred in an aggregate of over ninety thousand. It is Democracy, the liberal principles of the constitution, that the party would defend, not the vote or influence of a mere handful. But let the thing once be started—let extra constitutional exclusions and proscriptions be started and successfully carried out against one class or religious denomination, no matter how insignificant in numbers, and the practice once established, who can tell where it is to stop—what class or denomination may next be put under the ban—what rights or privileges may or may not be sacred—what interests may be sacrificed by the operations of secret convalescence. It is a question that should arrest the attention of every citizen and cause him to ponder long and deeply; and to ponder still longer and more deeply, when this movement comes from a section where its progress has been marked by a simultaneous progress on the part of an association which aims its blows directly at the interest which lies most immediately at the foundation of the whole social system of the South, and is entwined with the very existence of Southern institutions.

The amount of the impression which this new movement may have made in North Carolina, can, of course, only be proximately arrived at. That it has made an impression admits of no manner of question, and that such impression must tend mainly to the injury of the Democratic party admits of as little—nor can there remain even the shadow of a doubt that it is designed so to tend. While the unvarying tenor of its acts has shown that the practical operation of Know-Nothingism is strongly anti-Southern and anti-Democratic, we are not foolish enough to suppose for a moment that the mass of Know-Nothingism at the South have joined the association with any such views, at least so far as the anti-Southern element is concerned. But events may by this time have begun to open the eyes even of the most bigoted to the fact that they are only roped in by the Northern managers to act as the pawns, or rather as the sappers and miners, to undermine and weaken the defenses of the South and prepare the way for the final onslaught which is to end in the absolute triumph of anti-slavery, for which the defeat of the Democratic party can offer but slight consolation to those who are pushing on the movement for that purpose, and certainly those Democrats in name, who have gone into it, will hardly find the profit in its success sufficient to compensate them for a surrender of principle at the altar of expediency, while they cannot but feel that their movements have impelled their own most precious interests.

If, in view of the present pressing emergency, the Democratic party desires to assert and maintain that supremacy to which its principles entitle it, and which, in our opinion is essential to the best interests of the country, its first duty will be to effect a thorough and perfect organization—where conventions are necessary, to hold conventions—to concentrate every vote upon the strongest man that can be brought forward to bear the good old standard, and to elect him.

We are entitled to at least five out of the eight districts of this State, and nothing but the division in the Raleigh district prevented our securing that number at the last election. Let us see to it now—let us bring up all our forces, for we have both open and secret opposition to confront.

As regards our own district we feel some delicacy in speaking. Our present representative, Hon. Wm.

S. Ashe, has borne himself so unexceptionably in that capacity—has labored so zealously and so effectively in promoting the interests of the district, that in the event of his being again a candidate, we presume comparatively little difficulty would be experienced. We are in possession of nothing definite or official—if we may use the term—but in view of his present position in connection with the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad Company, it seems to be generally understood that he cannot again be a candidate. It will remain for the Democrats of the district to cast about for a successor; to select from among the able and true men in their ranks the one who will most fully concentrate the Democratic strength, and elect him. We ask the attention of our brother Democrats to this matter. Shall we have a convention, or shall we not? Let us reason together and understand each other fully and fairly.

"Gone and no Law Passed."

Under the above heading, the Raleigh spirit of the Age publishes an article in its last issue, bewailing the adjournment of the Legislature without having passed any of the laws demanded by the friends of Temperance. We regret too that some reformatory legislation has not been adopted. We believe that some reformation is desirable and would operate beneficially; but while we regret it, we are not in the slightest degree surprised at it, nor do we think the "Spirit of the Age" should be. We have time and again warned the too excitable friends of Temperance of the imminent danger that there was of all action being defeated and the substantial triumph of temperance principles indefinitely postponed, if not finally jeopardized by the course adopted. In attempting to grasp too much they endangered all, and so far as the late Legislature is concerned, they lost all.

These things are now potent to the meaneast capacity. Few can doubt that the intemperate zeal of some, and the intolerant spirit of others, has done serious and lasting injury to a good cause. When we warned our temperance friends of this, we were denounced as unfriendly, or sneered at as stupid and behind the age. The very caption we have quoted from the "Spirit of the Age" tells the story. It bears witness to the success of the species of tactics adopted by the ultras in their attempt to bully the Legislature. The thing had no earthly weight with the General Assembly, simply because it had been run in the ground. We have said a dozen times over that the Maine Liquor Law had no sort of chance with a North Carolina Legislature. We say so again; and, from some recent demonstrations, we had supposed that the active movers in the matter felt this too; but it appears that we must have been mistaken, since all or nearly all the memorials on the subject, presented to the Legislature, prayed for a law to prohibit entirely the traffic in intoxicating liquors. Now, for our part, we wouldn't care if there should never be a single drop of liquor brought, sold, made or brought into the State. But that is not the question—the practical question is, whether any Legislature is prepared to pass a prohibitory law, and whether, if passed, the people would submit to its enforcement. The course of the Legislature which has just adjourned, answers the first part of this question pretty effectually. Such being the plain state of the case, it might be well while to enquire what can be done or what might have been done, if a reasonable course had been adopted. The most flagrant abuses arising under the operations of the existing license laws would have been corrected. The laws themselves would have been made more stringent, with such powers of neighborhood restraint as would have been practically guarded against many evils now justly complained of. All this, and more we sincerely believe might have been done. But in grasping after impracticabilities all has been lost.

But if all legal prohibition (of doubtful advantage at the best) has been lost, we are pleased to believe that substantial temperance has not been lost; that intoxication is much less common than formerly, and that public opinion—the great regulator—bids fair to arrange all these matters satisfactorily.

The Herald of Wednesday learns from Mr. McMillan, that power has been given to the commissioners of town, when authorized by a vote of two-thirds of the legal voters of the town, to subscribe four hundred thousand dollars to any scheme of internal improvement, and not more than that amount to any one scheme, and to issue bonds for the purpose of raising the money. The power of appointing an inspector of flour, forage and provisions, is taken from the County Court, and vested in the Commissioners. The Commissioners of Navigation are authorized to appoint a Shipping Master, who alone shall ship seamen, etc. The Commissioners have extended powers, authorizing them to open streets—to have a new survey of the town—to provide for the registry of votes—to prevent unlawful trading, etc.

Of the more important matters, that in relation to the opening of streets was the only one discussed in town meeting, and with regard to which the commissioners were requested to make application for an extension of power.

Surely, we are progressing rapidly—a few years since, the community was agitated from centre to circumference, in regard to the subscription of \$100,000 to the Manchester Railroad. Now we find sums contemplated that render that a mere flea-bite in comparison, and with little or no previous mention of the affair.

There is such a thing as going too rapidly, and the most careful circumspection will be required to guard this community from the evil effects of such a course. With the immense State debt which will grow from the acts of the late legislature, involving, of course, increased taxation, it will not require very much of the debt authorized here to make the aggregate taxation unbearable. The two-thirds vote required is not that of free-holders.

FREE SOLISM RAMPANT.—Judge Loring, of Boston, before whom was tried the case of Anthony Burns, the Fugitive Slave, has been removed by the overseers of Harvard College, from the position held by him as one of the Lecturers in the law school, because of his having fearlessly and faithfully carried out the provisions of a law which the Supreme Court of Massachusetts had decided to be constitutional.—Governor Gardner, the man who has just been elevated to that position by an overwhelming Know-Nothing majority, was among those who voted to sacrifice Judge Loring for the unpardonable crime of executing, in the famous Burns case, that provision of the Federal constitution which enjoins the surrender of "Fugitives from Labor." Verily a national man is Governor Gardner, and a national party is Know-Nothingism demonstrated itself in Massachusetts.

"The Southern Flag" is the name of a very neatly printed paper, the first number of which has just reached us. It is published at Goldsboro, N. C., by J. Wm. Potter, and edited by John Robinson. As its name implies, it is strongly Southern in its tone, and gives evidence of opposition to the spread of isms. Mr. Robinson is a gentleman of talents and education.

PUB. DOC.—We are indebted to Hon. W. S. Ashe for copy of the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, on the state of the finances of the U. S. Government, for the year 1854.

Hilton Bridge.

Thomas H. Williams, Esq., Chairman of the Bridge Committee, requests us to state that Hilton Bridge is now completed, "has been received from the contractors, and is ready for travel. The bridge is believed to be well constructed, and satisfactory in every respect. The construction of this bridge, which is free, will be a great accommodation to the citizens of the upper portion of this county and of Brunswick, as well as an advantage to the trade of Wilmington.

The amount paid the contractors is ten thousand dollars, which is believed to be exceedingly moderate for so large and substantial a structure. The committee deserve credit for their successful supervision of the work, and we think equal credit is due to our friend and neighbor, H. L. Holmes, Esq., for his able and successful advocacy of its claims before the County Court.

The 22nd of February.

The spirit-stirring drum and the ear-piercing life give dreadful note of preparation. People are mustering in an expression upon their faces which says as plainly as Solomon himself, "it is all vanity and vexation of spirit." Luckily, it is a pleasant day, and a little frolic in the mustering line will hurt nobody who can spare the time, and it will as certainly benefit nobody. Nevertheless, it is the law, and will continue to be the law, although that man would certainly have great confidence in his own powers of brass or in the gullibility of his audience, who could stand up and deliberately assert that the military knowledge or array of the State is benefited in the slightest degree. But, since we have found out the uselessness of casting feathers against the wind, or stopping the tide with a pitchfork, we have abandoned the equally useless attempt of endeavoring to effect a change or reformation in the militia system by ridicule or sarcasm. We give it up as a bad job.

But all this apart, the day in itself can hardly fail to awaken patriotic emotions, and to be marked by celebrations and other tokens of the remembrance of a grateful people, upon the birth-day of one who, if "the boon of Providence to the human race," was so in an especial manner to the country which he served so purely and so well. The time can hardly ever arrive when the birth-day of Washington can come or go unmarked or unnoticed. Such a thing would portend no good for the country.

Surely politics makes us acquainted with strange bed-fellows, in evidence of which we find in the defence by the Wilmington Commercial of its Know Nothing brother, Henry Wilson, Senator elected from Massachusetts. Mr. Wilson writes a letter to Vespaian Ellis, Editor of the American Organ, the Know Nothing paper at Washington City, in which he says that he believes that the whole subject of slavery within State limits should be left to State legislation, and does not entertain the opinion that congress has any power to interfere with slavery, as it exists under the State laws. And this gracious concession on the part of Wilson, the Commercial says ought to be received with "great satisfaction by the Southern public."

Now every man who knows any and don't purposely wish to deceive his readers, knows and states that the attacks of the abolitionists are not as yet made directly upon slavery as it exists within the States. The editor of the Commercial knows that Wilson, at an anti-slavery meeting in Boston since his election as senator openly and unequivocally endorsed the programme laid down by Burlingame, a Know Nothing member elected from the same State, which defined the platform to be—the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia—the abolition of the buying or selling of slaves between the States—the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law—the repeal of the Kansas and Nebraska Law—the admission of no new slave States—the exclusion of all slaves from any and all of the territories of the United States. And yet, knowing all this, the Commercial gravely asserts that the declarations of this man Wilson are to be received with "great satisfaction" by the Southern public! What other things "the Southern public" will be called upon to receive "with great satisfaction" who can tell? "We don't know."

The French Spoliation Bill Vetted.

On Saturday last President Pierce returned to the House of Representatives, in which it originated, the bill to make provision for the ascertainment and satisfaction of the claims of American citizens for spoils committed by the French prior to the 1st day of July 1801. The bill is accompanied by a message assigning the President's reasons for declining to affix his signature to the bill. The President takes the ground that the eminent statesmen by whom the treaties with France were negotiated at the beginning of the century, and who were fully cognizant of the merits of the class of claims now set up, never recognized the obligation of the United States in the premises; among these statesmen are numbered Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe;—further, that the United States did not waive any claims in consideration of any public advantage to be obtained in the form of a similar waiver by France;—that, on the other hand, all claims for which satisfaction could be obtained from France were included in the treaty for the cession of Louisiana, which made an allowance of twenty millions of francs by way of a deduction from the price paid by us for the cession of that territory by France, which was considered as ample provision for all such claims as France could be induced to admit were justly due, and they were accordingly discharged in full with interest by the United States in the stead and behalf of France.

After a full reference to, and recapitulation of, the diplomatic arrangements and treaty stipulations bearing upon the subject, the President concludes his message in the following words:

I am of course aware that the bill proposes only to provide indemnification for such claims as citizens of the United States against France as shall not have been stipulated for and embraced in any of the treaties enumerated. But in excluding all such claims, it excludes all in fact for which, during the negotiations, France could be persuaded to agree that she was in any wise liable to the United States or our citizens. In view of what has been said, there would seem to be no ground on which to raise a liability of the United States to be considered the insurers and guarantors of all claims, of whatever nature, which any individual citizen may have against a foreign nation.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

Washington, Feb. 17, 1855.

THE LIET. GENERALSHIP.—If the press may be taken as speaking the sentiments of the American public, we must come to the conclusion that the recent resolutions of Congress creating the office of Lieut. General in compliment to General Scott, meets with a reception, more than usually favorable, and is taken as a just and proper tribute to a deserving public servant. We don't much like the word, it has got to be so much perverted—but, nevertheless, we suppose we may as well say that the resolution is "popular," in the best sense of the term.

It seems that the resolution contemplates not merely an empty compliment, but an actual increase of pay to the amount of \$1,600 per annum, as well as back pay to the amount of \$40,000.

The new revenue bill fixes the State Tax on auction sales at 1 per cent, instead of 2 1/2 per cent as formerly. This can hardly fail to operate favorably at commercial points.

Public Meeting in Onslow.

On Tuesday the 13th inst., a meeting of the citizens of Onslow was held in the Court house at Jacksonville, relative to the internal improvements contemplated in their section of the State, and the efforts of their representatives in the General Assembly in behalf of the same. John A. Averitt being chairman and Jasper Etheridge, Secretary.

The chairman having explained the object of the meeting, which was also addressed by Messrs. Scott and Averitt, a committee composed of J. G. Scott, G. J. Ward and J. A. Averitt, were appointed to prepare resolutions, who reported the following, which were unanimously adopted.

Whereas, We, the citizens of Onslow county, appreciate the efforts of our representatives in the present General Assembly of North Carolina, in behalf of the Beaufort and Fayetteville Rail Road and in securing an appropriation from the State to assist in improving the navigation of New River, therefore

Be it resolved, That the thanks of their fellow citizens of Onslow be heartily returned to Messrs. Foyville and Huxley for their able, active and patriotic efforts to promote and complete the above projects, and

Be it further resolved, That as a testimony of our appreciation, respect and confidence, we hereby tender them a dinner at our county seat, Jacksonville, on such a day as may be agreed upon by their mutual convenience.

The following gentlemen were appointed a Committee of correspondence, Messrs. John A. Averitt (Chairman), Edw. W. Ward, W. F. Pelelier and E. W. Monfort; and as Committee of Arrangements, Messrs. M. L. Reddy, J. J. Murdell, David Sandlin, Joseph Ellis, Jasper Etheridge and James B. Averitt with further addition as the Chairman may make.

The following motion was also unanimously adopted: "That a copy of the resolutions and proceedings of this meeting be sent to the Wilmington Journal for publication, with request that the Raleigh Register, Standard, and all other papers copy the same."

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

J. A. AVERITT, Chair'n.
JASPER ETHERIDGE, Sec'y.

Redemption of the Public Debt for the Week Ending February 17th, 1855.

Loan of 1842	\$8,200
" 1847	2,500
" 1848	9,250
Total	14,950

Supreme Court.

The following opinions have been delivered since our last report:

By NASH, C. J. In Skinner v. Spruill, from Tyrrell, an equity directing a referee in Banks v. Richardson, from Camden, directing a referee in Rowan county.

By PIERSON, J. In Morgan v. Tillet, in equity from Camden, dismissing the bill. Also, in Uzzle v. Wood, deciding exceptions to the Commissioner's report.

By BATTLE, J. In Brinson v. Hall, in equity from Onslow, directing a referee for plaintiff. Also, in State v. Hester, from Chatham, declaring that there is no error in the record.—*Ral. Star.*

Important from Havana—Blockade of the Ports.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 19.—The steamer Black Warrior has arrived from Havana, with dates to the 15th. Great excitement prevailed throughout the Island. New military companies were being formed, and the Island was in a state of siege.

A general blockade of all ports had been ordered. A proclamation had also been issued ordering the removal of volunteers between the ages of 18 and 50 years, capable of bearing arms.

A new military commission had been created for the eastern part of the Island. The British ship Bosworth, had left Havana, and the Medea was engaged in conveying troops. It was reported that Concha had sent troops to Porto Rico.

The British Rear Admiral reviewed the Spanish troops, with Governor General Concha, on the 12th inst.

A decree had been enforced prohibiting the sale of fire-arms and ammunition.

The Virginia Election.—Absorption of the Whigs into the Know-Nothing Party.

A meeting of the Whigs of Henrico county, Virginia, was held to consider the propriety of appointing delegates to a Whig State Convention to nominate candidates for State officers, when the following resolutions were offered, discussed, and finally adopted in substance:

1. Resolved, That at this time, and under existing circumstances, it is inexpedient and unwise to hold a Whig State Convention for any such purpose.

2. Resolved, That from all the light before us, we, for the Whigs of Henrico county, are of opinion that throughout the State, protest against a Whig State Convention at all; but should such a convention be determined upon and held, urge its postponement till the month of April.

Remarks of Mr. Houston, of DUPLIN.

Delivered in the House of Commons.

The Fayetteville and Greensboro Railroad Bill being under consideration, Mr. Houston said, having addressed the House at some length on Saturday last in support of this bill, he regretted to say more upon the subject. But sir, I will throw myself upon the indulgence of this House to correct some impressions made by the gentleman from New York. He has represented to me the opposition of the friends of Railroads, and of gentlemen who had been active in the advocacy of internal improvements heretofore.

But it added astonishment to this sorrow to witness by a gentleman of acknowledged ability an attack upon this bill, so insidious and ingenuit, and as he confessed himself an attack in the year, the gentleman is exceedingly eloquent and instructive in his details to the House of the population, products and general importance of the county of Onslow.

He sneeringly insinuates that Onslow is poor, that her people import their corn, and that there is nothing in the soil, or commercial prosperity of the county, to justify the expenditure of money in the construction of the portion of the State between Fayetteville and Beaufort is too poor to be improved. Let me turn back sir, the pages of the North Carolina Legislature. In 1848 we find the representatives of the county of Orange upon this floor urging upon the State the necessity of embarking in this great enterprise, and we also find here, foremost among the clamorous of improvement the identified gentleman himself urging and pleading for this road, not upon the principle of endorsed bonds, but by the aid of the State to the tune of two-thirds of the stock, and what was the reason assigned? Upon what ground did they justify this extravagant request? Why sir, upon nothing more inviting than the plea of the poverty of the people, and sir, I am informed by honorable gentlemen now present, that this was the available plea, and secured the State's aid to the work. How artfully the gentleman "blows hot and cold;" the poverty of his constituents entitled them to \$600,000 for Railroad, and now he pleads the poverty of the people, and the same gentleman who I consider nothing. The gentleman gives us unmistakable evidence of a classical taste, and fine forensic ability, but sir, while storing up literary gems and oratorical flights he has forgotten that brightest jewel of human character, consistency.

He has alluded to the position of parties, and also find here, foremost among the clamorous of improvement the identified gentleman himself urging and pleading for this road, not upon the principle of endorsed bonds, but by the aid of the State to the tune of two-thirds of the stock, and what was the reason assigned? Upon what ground did they justify this extravagant request? Why sir, upon nothing more inviting than the plea of the poverty of the people, and sir, I am informed by honorable gentlemen now present, that this was the available plea, and secured the State's aid to the work. How artfully the gentleman "blows hot and cold;" the poverty of his constituents entitled them to \$600,000 for Railroad, and now he pleads the poverty of the people, and the same gentleman who I consider nothing. The gentleman gives us unmistakable evidence of a classical taste, and fine forensic ability, but sir, while storing up literary gems and oratorical flights he has forgotten that brightest jewel of human character, consistency.

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CAPTIONS OF THE LAWS.

Passed by the General Assembly of North Carolina, at the Session of 1854-55.

1. An act to amend the constitution of the State, as follows:

Whereas, a large number of the people are disfranchised by the freehold qualifications now required of voters for members of the Senate,

Sec. 1. That be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, (three-fifths of the whole number of members of each house concurring) that the second clause of the third section of the first article of the amended constitution, ratified by the people of North Carolina, on the second Monday of November in the year of our Lord, 1855, shall be amended to read as follows:

Every free white man of the age of 21 years, being a native or naturalized citizen of the United States, and who has been an inhabitant of the State for twelve months immediately preceding the day of any election, and shall have paid public taxes, shall be entitled to vote for a member of the Senate for the district in which he resides.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That the Governor of the State be, and he is hereby directed to issue his proclamation to the people of North Carolina, at least six months before the next election, or members of the General Assembly, setting forth the purpose of this act, and the amendment to the Constitution herein proposed, which proclamation shall be accompanied by a true and perfect copy of the act, authenticated by the certificate of the Secretary of State; and both the proclamation and the copy of this act, the Governor shall cause to be published in the public newspapers of the State, at least six months before the election of members to the next General Assembly.

3. An act to amend the laws, &c.

4. An act to amend the laws, &c.

5. An act to provide for the issue of additional stock by the Seaboard and Roanoke R. R. Company.

6. An act authorizing the North Carolina and Tidewater Turnpike Company to build toll bridges.

7. An act concerning the Justices of the Peace in the counties of Randolph, Alamance and Wake.

8. An act to pay the Wardens of the Poor in Mecklenburg county.

9. An act to authorize the trustees of the Louisiana Female Academy to convey land, &c.

10. An act to authorize the paying of Wardens of the Poor for their services.

11. An act to amend the act incorporating the Fayetteville and Northern Plank Road Company.

12. An act to incorporate Union Academy.

13. An act to amend the act relating to the destruction of the State.

14. An act to encourage wolf killing in Jackson county.

15. An act concerning Haw River in Alamance county.

16. An act to amend the act relating to the collection of arrearages of taxes in Jackson county.

17. An act to amend the act of 1852, entitled "An act concerning the place of trials for civil processes before Justices of the Peace."

Hon. Kenneth Rayner, of this State, has been wri

Gov. Reid, U. S. Senator, from this State, has been called home on account of sickness in his family.

istration, brought by the steamer Asia, will sur

Remarks of J. Parker Jordan, Esq.,
On the bill changing the name of the New County
of Cape Fear to that of Harnett:
On motion of Mr. Cofield, the bill establishing Cape
Fear county was read the third time.

r. Cofield thought the people of the county pre-

to demand a right to sit and vote in the conference to be opened at Vienna, now that negotiations are set on foot to decide important questions of world-wide concern.

The news by this arrival is interesting, and

spiking three mortars. The French rallied and drove back the enemy inside of the lines of his advance and at daybreak the batteries were all quiet.

January 14th.—The sanitary condition of the Bri-

January 15th.—There is a continued fall of snow

days, they are carried down by the French to Balaklava, where those that do not die remain until transports can be procured to remove them to Constantinople.

citizen of St. Louis, who came down last night from Springfield, and who gave us some information of the

while in the act of sneezing came near dislocating her neck; she was insensible for some hours, and had it not been for the skill of the surgeon, who was immediately sent for, she would have died.

actress, was married on Sunday last, the 21st, at the Tremont House, in this city, to Dr. H.

considers himself a good farmer. The best of references can be given. For further information apply soon to
C. M. WADE,
Long Creek,
Tex. Co.

ARRIVED.

Feb. 17, -140-1t-25-tf

at the Court House in Wilmington, on TUESDAY of March

Feb. 17, -1901-18-20-21

C. M. WADE,
Long Creek.

1990